Nunci pressus - Vita labore
decepse mori -

Test of perfect Vaccination.

The parents should insist on the family surgeon's using the test discovered by Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time: if this does not take place the constitution has not been properly affected & it must be repeated. This is simple & easy & ought never to be neglected.

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To Charles Pennington Esq.
with the Author's respects.

DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS

DE VACCINA;

QUAM

ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,

Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri,

D. GEORGII HILL, S. S. T. P.

ACADEMIÆ ANDREANÆ Præfecti;

NECNON

Ampliſſimi SENATUS ACADEMICI Conſenſu,

Et Nobiliſſimæ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ decreto;

PRO GRADU DOCTORIS,

SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;

Eruditorum Arbitrio Permittit

THOMAS GEORGIUS DENNEY,

BARBADENSIS,

SOCIETATIS A THOMÆ GUY NOSOCOMIO

Vulgò Nuncupatæ

SOCIUS HONORARIUS.

Die xxvi. MAII, horâ locoque ſolitis.

Ταυτα μεν τῶ κατᾶ την νοσον γενομενα.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

EDINBURGI.

1802.

12396

Has

Dilectiſſimæ necnon Colendiſſimæ

Matri,

MARGARETÆ DENNEY,

Studiorum Primitias

offert

Filius Obſervantiſſimus.

Illuſtriſſimo et Integerrimo Viro,

Eidemque ſalutari Humanæ Vitæ Præſidio,

EDWARDO JENNER,

M. D. F. R. S. F. L. S. &c.

Hoc Opuſculum

Dicat et Conſecrat

AUCTOR REVERENTISSIMUS.

DISSERTATIO MEDICA INAUGURALIS

DE VACCINA.

Auctore THOMA GEORGIO DENNEY.

PROŒMIUM.

DE Vaccina in hujusmodi opuſculo ſcribere aggreſſus, cum tanta jam in lucem ea de re prodierit doctrinæ copia, ut quicquam vix ampliùs aut docendum aut diſcendum ſuperſit, haud equidem ſcio utrùm præpoſteram et ſupervacanei laboris operam fruſtrà inſumpſiſſe videar. At quamvis nemo ſit quin admirans fateatur maximam ex illâ propagatâ utilitatem in genus humanum redundaſſe eique morbo naturâ mitiſſimo vim ineſſe arcendæ prohibendæque variolæ omnìno parem, non deſunt tamen, qui, quòd tradita a JENNERO (cui nomini divinus habeatur honos) præcepta minus attentè perpenderint, vel futilibus modis noviſque coloribus morbum hunc depingere geſtiant, aut in deſcribendis ejus indiciis et ſymptomatibus graviter errant, aut illi perverſam omnìno ſpeciem perperàm affingunt et non ſuam. Aliquid

quid igitur in publicam utilitatem fortaſſe contulerit ejuſmodi opuſculum, quod totum in eo maximè verſetur, ut oſtendat quænam ſint genuina morbi indicia quali ve ordine et progreſſu, ut peritiſſimorum medicorum experientiâ conſtat, occurrere deprehendantur, ſimulque, quod præcipuum eſt, quibus haud dubiis notis vera Vaccina a quibuſdam abnormibus ſignis diſcerni poſſit, quæ quandoque inſitionem ſubſecuta vero morbo ab inexpertis falſò aſcribuntur.

DE VACCINA FORTUITA.

Jamdudum quidem Auſtralium Occidentaliumque Angliæ partium incolæ, imò et ipſi Hiberni notam habuere vaccinam, quippe quæ Corragiæ (Cork) veteri proprioqne loci nomine appelletur *Shinah :* neque illos latuit ejuſdem vis contra variolam efficaciſſima. Primus vero Jenner anno 1797 hanc doctrinam palâm profeſſus eſt, quam quidem poſtquam veram eſſe permultis experimentis demonſtravit, totus deinceps ad inveſtigandam Vaccinæ naturam, hominesque, quidquid indagando perſpexerit, edocendos indefeſſo animo vir liberalis incubuit.

Humido

Humido veris tempore hic morbus ita ſe prodit in vaccis, ut ex earum papillis quædam exiſtant cærulei coloris veſiculæ, quarum concavum caput tumida et erythematoſa inflammatione circumcingitur. Interìm vaccæ non aliter ægrotant, niſi quod minor fiat lactis ſecretio. Haud multò poſt vaccinam contrahunt mulgentes, quorum e digitis exoriuntur ſubcæruleæ veſiculæ, quas circumdat rubor et inflammatio. Vix autem abſorptus eſt humor, cum diſtendi et intumeſcere incipiunt axillares glandulæ, ſequitur que febris paroxyſmus et leve interdùm delirium. Præter illum, quem jam deſcripſimus, morbum, aliud in vaccarum uberibus reperire eſt affectionis genus, e cujus puſtulis deſumptum virus, ſi humano corpori inſeratur, non eam vim habet, ut variolam arceat. His puſtulis deeſt caput concavum colorque cæruleus et marginì circumfuſus rubor, quæ omnia veri morbi propria in prioribus nunquam deſiderantur. Hæ verò ſpuriæ nulla ulceratione citò emarceſcunt, ita tamen ut mulgentium manus interdùm et ipſæ puſtulas contrahant; quanquam, meo quidem judicio, has veri morbi puſtulas eſſe nemo exiſtimaverit rei medicæ paulò intelligentior. Spurius autem ex eo oriri poteſt, vel quòd vaccis mutetur

alimentorum

alimentorum genus ſiccaque hiberni pabuli natura pinguibus Vernalium herbarum ſuccis excipiatur, vel quòd ubera aut ſugens vitulus ſollicitando irritet, aut vepres aculeis pungant et vulnerant, aut venenoſarum muſcarum morſus inficiant, aut denique mulgentes aſperiori pertractent manu.

DE VACCINÆ ORIGINE.

E quodam morbi genere, quod equorum calces afficere ſolet et anglicè *grease* dicitur, ortam eſſe Vaccinam ſentiunt JENNER, Loy aliique plurimi; quippe qui humorem ex equorum illo morbo laborantium calcibus deſumptum, ſi modo limpidus neque puris in morem craſſior, ut monet JENNER, vaccarum papillis aut humano corpori inſeratur, veram vaccinam creandi vim habere repererint. Rurſùm verò ex equini humoris inſitione vaccinam educere ſe nunquam potuiſſe WOODVILLE, COLEMAN aliique nonnulli afferunt. Sed hoc, ut pote tantum negativo, argumento infirmari nequaquam poteſt JENNERI opinio. Neque Doctoris SACCO, Mediolanenſis Medici, qui de vaccina nuperrimè ſcripſit, quamvis cum WOODVILLE et COLEMAN ſentiat, valet auctoritas; cum equinum, quo uſus eſt, humorem

morem nullo modo limpidum ſed puriformem fuiſſe ipſe fateatur, eumque ab ipſis WOODVILLE et COLEMAN adhibitum fuiſſe veriſimillimum eſt, quem vel e ſpuria quadam equini morbi ſpecie, vel e genuina equidem, ſed longiùs progreſſa deſumpſerant.

DE VACCINA INSITIVA.

Primùm quidem e veræ Vaccinæ puſtulis tempeſtivè extractum comparetur virus, quo cum imbuta fuerit munda lanceola, ita cuticulam inter et cutem, planè juxta Deltoidis muſculi inſertionem, ſolerti inſerenda eſt manu, ut, ſi fieri poſſit, nullus eliciatur ſanguis totumque aut certè quamplurimum humorem retineat vulnuſculum. Tum ſecundo tertio ve die circum vulnus exiſtit levis inflammatio exigùuſque tumor, quæ quidem paulatim ad ſextum ſeptimumve augentur diem, cum limpidi humoris plena apparet veſicula. Per ſeptimum autem octavumque diem lata, circiter quantum patet ſolidus *(a shilling)* remanet inflammatio, interimque fit major puſtula. At illi circa octavum nonumve diem deprimitur medium caput eminentique, circuli in modum, margine circumfunditur. Decimo die lenteſcit humor, quæque nitidior hactenùs et craſſa fuerat viſicula, ſcabram mutetur in ſpeciem coloremque fuſcum induit. Decimo aut undecimo duode-

cimove die maxima eſt inflammatio et ad dimidii coronati *(a half crown piece)* magnitudinem diffuſa. Poſteà verò ita decreſcit in dies, ut decimo ſeptimo aut octavo die cruſta prorſùs decidat.

In infantibus quidem rara admodùm eſt totius corporis irritatio, in adultis verò interdùm occurrunt inquietudo, rigores et cephalalgia; quæ auctus calor, axillæ glandularum tumor, frequens arteriarum pulſus, imò et in paucis anima aliquantulum fœtida, excipiunt. Hæc tamen ſymptomata horas ultra duodecim ferè non perdurant.

QUID VERUM INTER ET SPURIUM, UT VULGO APPELLATUR, MORBUM INTERSIT DISCRIMINIS.

Venimus nunc ad eam argumenti partem, quæ attentiùs ac diligentiori curâ conſideranda nobis videtur.

In vero morbo a tertio ad undecimum duodecimumve diem continenti progreſſu augentur rubor et inflammatio, quæ exindè paulatim decreſcere incipiunt; at in ſpurio quæ ſecundo die naſci cœpit inflammatio, jam ſeptimo vel octavo adulta eſt. Apparet in priori, quæ in poſteriori

nulla

nulla eſt, areola; illius inflammationis color roſeus; hujus verò idem qui vulneribus eſſe ſolet. Veri morbi comes individua, in ſpurio ferè nunquam videtur ulceratio. Quæ in altero non ante decimum diem exiſtit cruſta, eam alter ſeptimo vel octavo exhibet; quæque in poſteriori jam undecimo vel duodecimo die decidit, eadem in priori ad decimum ſeptimum vel decimum octavum permanet. Habet alter circumſcriptam, alter vero abnormem et incertæ formæ puſtulam. Quid plura! Qui in genuino morbo cruſtæ ſubfuſcus, in ſpurio albidus eſt color. Nonnulla tamen exempla extitiſſe fatendum eſt, in quibus, cum puſtula ad quintum ſextum ve diem, omnia quidem veri morbi indicia oſtendiſſet, exindè in abnormem et inequalem formam mutata degeneravit.

QUOMODO VACCINUM VIRUS SIT CONSERVANDUM.

Cum omnia jam memorata ſigna eo, quem diximus, progreſſu apparuiſſe conſtiterit, tum genuinam eſſe vaccinam pronunciare minimè dubitandum eſt. Septimo autem aut octavo nonove die humor, dum limpidus eſt, e puſtulâ depromendus; quem quidem PEARSON in phi-

alâ gas azoticum vel hydrogenium continente ſervandum cenſet; JENNER verò, ita fieri poſſe ratus, ut vaccini tabi natura factitiis aëribus diſſolvi queat, illud inter duas plani vitri laminas depoſitum, in communi exſiccandum aëre multiplicique deinde chartâ involvendum eſſe monet. Tali quippe ratione ſervatum, genuinæ vaccinæ creandæ vim per tres aut quatuor menſes retinere expertus ipſe reperit. Quisquis autem eo uti voluerit, eidem tantulum aquæ frigidæ, quantulum ad illud madefaciendum ſatis fuerit, admiſceat.

DE ABNORMIBUS QUIBUSDAM SIGNIS QUID SENTIENDUM.

E vaccini humoris inſitione nonnunquam in variis corporis partibus extiterunt puſtulæ; quod quidem a ſe obſervatum WOODVILLE ipſe teſtater. Hæ verò ex eo oriri poſſunt, vel quòd mala ſit corporis habitudo, vel quòd vim ſimul exerant varioloſa effluvia, vel denique quòd pravus adhibitus fuerit et ineptus humor. Sive enim e genuinâ, ſed longius progreſſâ, vel e ſpuriâ puſtulâ depromptum ſit virus, ſive ipſum, primùm quidem idoneum et efficax, ſuam veræ

vaccinæ

vaccinæ creandæ vim lapſu temporis amiſerit, ex utrâque cauſâ ſequuntur ſigna quædam abnormia genuini vero morbi ſimile omnìno nihil. Paucas quidem interdum in vero etiam morbo puſtulas circa vulnuſculum apparere, ſi corpus ſit admodum irritabile, non negaverim. Hæ verò ex illâ tantùm, quæ loci genuinâ puſtulâ affecti propria eſt, non vero ex ullà, quæ ad totum corpus pertineat, irritatione oriuntur.

QUÆNAM SIT ADHIBENDA CURATIO.

Si quis e vaccinæ inſitione paulò graviùs ægrotaverit, illi medio quovis ſale, nempe Natrone vitriolato vel Sodâ Phoſphoratâ alvus erit ſolvenda. Cum autem, quod vix aut ne vix quidem accidit, latiſſimè diffunditur inflammatio, tum illam aquæ lithargyri acetati ſolutione facilè compeſcueris. Quòd ſi permoleſtum evaſerit ulcuſculum, unâ aut alterâ aquæ Lithargyri Acetati guttâ citò ſanabitur. Jenner ipſe ſe nullum adhuc veræ vaccinæ exemplum reperiſſe mihi nuper profeſſus eſt, in quo contra inflammationem et ulcuſculum non valuerit hoc remedium. Imò et ego ipſe in eo Noſocomio, quod a Variolâ nomen habet, permultos Vaccina laborantes

laborantes vidi, inter quos nullus unquam ullâ aliâ curatione indiguit. Hîc autem a propofito alienum fore non arbitror, fi pauca, quæ ab ipfo JENNERO accepi, de vaccinâ præcepta Anglicis verbis et vernaculo fermone ediderim; mihi quippe, fi quid utile præcipiat hoc opufculum, ejus beneficio excludendi effe linguæ Latinæ rudes non videntur. Ignofcant igitur velim boni que confulant eruditi lectores, fi, quod omnibus prodeffe poffit, linguâ omnibus intelligendâ referam.

Let the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpofe of inoculation, from a puftule that is making its progrefs regularly, and which poffeffes the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorefcence be not then formed around it. When the efflorefcence is formed, it is always moft prudent to defift from taking any more of the virus from that puftule.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the puftule be gently punctured with a lancet in feveral points. It will gradually ooze out, and fhould be inferted upon the arm about the midway between

tween the ſhoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very ſlight ſcratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very ſmall oblique puncture.

A little red ſpot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation ſucceed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly veſicated. It goes on increaſing till the tenth day, when it is generally ſurrounded by a roſe-coloured efflureſcence, which remains nearly ſtationary for a day or two. The efflureſcence then fades away, and the puſtule is gradually converted into a hard gloſſy ſcab, of a dark mahogany colour. Theſe progreſſive ſtages of the puſtule are commonly completed in ſixteen or ſeventeen days.

A ſingle puſtule is ſufficient to ſecure the conſtitution from the ſmall-pox; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the ſame arm, about an inch and a half aſunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great ſuſceptibility of local irritation.

If

If the efflorefcence furrounding the puftule fhould be extenfive, and occafion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen dipped in cold water; or ftill more expeditiouffy by a ftrong folution of the *aqua lythargyri acetati* in water; an ounce, for example, of the former in five or fix of the latter.

If the fcab fhould at any time be prematurely rubbed off, and not fucceeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occafionally touched with the undiluted *aqua lythargyri acetati*

Vaccine virus, taken from a puftule, and inferted immediately in its fluid ftate, is preferable to that which has been previouffy dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this ftate, we are compelled to feek for fome mode of preferving it. Various means have been fuggefted, but from the teft of long experience it may be afferted, that preferving it between two plates of glafs is the moft eligible. Let a piece of common window glafs be cut into fquares of about an inch each, fo that they fhall lie fmooth

when

when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a ſmall ſpot (about the ſize of a ſplit pea) upon the centre of one of theſe glaſſes; which ſhould be ſuffered to dry in the common heat of the atmoſphere, without expoſure to the heat of fire or the ſun. When dry, it ſhould be immediately ſecured by placing over it the other piece of glaſs. Nothing more is neceſſary for its preſervation, than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preſerved, when wanted for the purpoſe of inoculation, may eaſily be reſtored to its fluid ſtate by diſſolving it in a ſmall portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be uſed in the ſame manner as when juſt taken from a puſtule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from cauſes apparently trifling, to undergo a decompoſition. In this ſtate it ſometimes produces what has been denominated the ſpurious puſtule; that is, a puſtule, or an appearance on the arm not poſſeſſing the characteriſtic marks of the genuine puſtule. Anomalies, aſſuming different forms, may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus ap-

 applied,

applied, or the ſtate of the perſon inoculated; but by far the moſt frequent variety, or deviation from the perfect puſtule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finiſhes its progreſs much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troubleſome itching; and it throws out a premature efflorescence, ſometimes extenſive, but ſeldom circumſcribed, or of ſo vivid a tint as that which ſurrounds the puſtule completely organized; and (which is more characteriſtic of its degeneracy than the other ſymptoms) it appears more like a common feſtering produced by a thorn, or any other ſmall extraneous body ſticking in the ſkin, than a puſtule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a ſtraw colour; and when punctured, inſtead of that colourleſs, tranſparent fluid of the perfect puſtule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the puſtule, ariſing from vaccine virus which has been previouſly expoſed to a degree of heat capable of decompoſing it, is very different. In this inſtance, it begins with a creeping ſcab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making a long and ſlow progreſs, and ſometimes going through its courſe without any perceptible efflorescence. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford, on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little

A little practice in vaccine inoculation, attentively conducted, impreſſes on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine puſtule; therefore when a deviation ariſes, of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the neceſſity of re-inoculation, firſt with vaccine virus of the moſt active kind, and ſecondly, ſhould this be ineffectual, with variolous virus. But if the conſtitution ſhews an inſuſceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any conſtitutional ſymptoms occur in inoculated Cow-pox, they are commonly firſt perceptible (eſpecially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and ſometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated ſmall-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former ariſe from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the puſtule.

If the effluvia of the ſmall-pox have been received into the habit previouſly to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to ſtop its progreſs, although the puſtule may make its advances without interruption. The

The lancet uſed for inoculation ſhould always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The Practitioner ſhould be particulary cautious in obſerving that its point be free from ruſt, either contracted by common means, or from the action of the vaccine virus; which, even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it; therefore the preſervation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, ſhould never be attemped.

PAUCA GENERALIA DE VACCINA.

Utrùm variolæ in perpetuum repellandæ vim habeat vaccina, pauci dubitant. Talem eſſe ejus efficaciam, ſi illam cum cæteris morbis comparemus, veriſimile admodum videtur. Nullum verò dubitationi locum relinquunt eorum exempla qui, cum quinquaginta vel ſexaginta ante annos vaccinam ſubierint exindè a variola ſemper immunes, permanſerunt. Mihi quidem nulla unquam ſeſe obtulit opportuna rei experimentis comprobandæ occasio. Sed hîc Doctoris Tierney verba, quæ eòdem maximè pertinent, referre liceat.

"Menſe

" Menſe Julio, an. 1798, poſtquam JENNERI
" opus perlegeram, centum et ſeptuaginta homi-
" nes, omnes Gloceſtrienſes, variolarum inſitioni
" ſubjiciendi neceſſitas mihi occurrit; (namque
" tunc temporis teſtimonia vaccinæ præſtantiæ
" nondum ſatis ampla fuerunt.) Inſitionem per-
" feci, atque ex toto numero duodecim ſe mor-
" bum vaccinum olim expertos eſſe, nunciàrunt.
" Quum hanc fauſtam occaſionem morbum ex-
" plorandi, ducerem virus varioloſum utrique
" brachio horum duodecim hominum inſevi,
" idemque in quibuſdem eorum decìes vel duode-
" cìes iteravi. Et quamvis levis inflammatio circa
" ulcuſculum orta ſit, paulatim tamen evanuit,
" (ut plerumque accidit quando affectus non ge-
" neralis fit) neque ullus morbus univerſi corpo-
" ris ſequutus eſt. Iidem homines viginti dies
" et ampliùs ægris variolis laborantibus, præſer-
" tìm graviſſimé affectis, inſervierunt, ideoque
" aërem miaſmate varioloſo omnìno ſcatentem,
" trahebant, neque tamen contagione ullo modo
" affecti ſunt.

" Sic certior factus de vi, quam poſſidet vac-
" cina, variolarum contagioni reſiſtendi, vere
" proximè ſubſequente, complures vaccini viri,
" quod

" quod a JENNERO acceperam, inſitioni ſubjeci.
" Poſtquam hi ſolita morbi ſymptomata experti
" erant, et vigeſimo primo circiter die poſtquam
" omnia ceſſârunt, horum decem brachiis virus
" varioloſum more ſolito inſevi. Hoc deciès feci,
" neque tamen ullus effectus generalis ſequutus
" eſt; quamvis in uno ex iis brachium per duas
" hebdomadas dolore affectum ſit. Eventu hocce
" non contentus, eoſdem homines in noſocomii
" parte, ægris varioloſis dedicatâ, in aëre vario-
" larum effluviis prægnante aliquam diù detinui.
" Hîc per tres hebdomadas ægris invicem inſer-
" viebant, et infectioni omnìno reſiſtebant.
" Mirum eſt hoc ipſo tempore duos homines, qui
" vaccinæ inſitionem adeo timebant, ut eam ſub-
" ire iis perſuaderi non potuerit, variolis correptos
" eſſe; alterumque ad plures deſcendiſſe, alterum
" vero e morbo ægerrimè evaſiſſe. Ex illo tem-
" pore vaccinæ inſitionem ſæpius pari ſucceſſu
" perfeci, et plurima eorum exempla huc adferre
" poſſem. Verum ſatis ſint exempla ſupra allata,
" unde, ut ſpero, liquidò conſtat, vaccinam ad-
" verſus variolarum acceſſionem hominem om-
" nìno tutum reddere."

Hoc autem imprimis notandum eſt, quod mul-

tis

tis exemplis expertus eſt JENNER, ſcilicet in corpus, quod ſulphure repletum ſit, recipi non poſſe vaccinam ; idemque futurum crediderim, ſi quovis alio ſtimulante medicamento, nempe mercurio, ſaturatum excitatum que fuerit. Hæc tamen, quæ corpori ſulphure prægnanti cum vaccina est, repugnantia tepidi balnei uſu vinci poterit.

QUIDAM APHORISMI DE VACCINA.

1*mo.* E quadam morbi ſpecie, qui equorum calces afficere ſolet vulgoque *grease* appellatur, originem ducit vaccinus morbus.

2*do.* Vaccinæ multo mitior eſt quam Variolæ natura.

3*tio.* Genuinæ vaccinæ virtus ineſt ad excludendam variolam efficaciſſima.

4*to.* Effluviis nunquam graſſatur hujus morbi contagio.

5*to.* Quiſquis jam vaccinâ aut variolâ affectus eſt, non aliam in eo vim, niſi loco inciſo circumſcriptam, non verò latiùs pertinentem, exerere poterit vaccina.

6*to.* Si cui variolâ laboranti vaccinum virus inſeratur, id morbum multo mitiorem efficiet, dummodo ante variolæ eruptionem fiat inſitio.

7*mo.*

7mo. Vaccinam non capit corpus ſulphure ſaturatum.

8vo. Niſi e puſtulâ inter quintum nonumque diem, dum limpidum eſt, depromptum fuerit vaccinum, quod inſeritur, virus, ſpurium morbum, non verò genuinum pariet inſitio.

9no. Propriâ inflammationis ſpecie puſtulæque progreſſu et areolâ, quaſi totidem manifeſtis indiciis, genuinus morbus a ſpurio dignoſcitur.

10mo. Vaccina nunquam corpus aut ad Scrophulam aut cæteros, quos ſecum afferre ſolet variola, morbos contrahendos aptum efficit.

FINIS.